THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Beginning the Eighth Week of the Great Case.

THE DEFENCE OPENED.

Exhaustive Argument of General Tracy.

THE LINE OF CONDUCT.

Bitter Arraignment of the Plaintiff.

"TO BEAT AND BURY HIM."

Two More Days To Be Occupied by Counsel.

The court room was very densely crowded yesterday morning. Mrs. Tilton came in very early with ner triend, Mrs. Field, and two other ladies. She kent a demure countenance during the whole day, and, as always during the trial, appeared to

elong to neither party.
Plymouth church was out in great force. Mr. Cleveland, one of the signers of the verdict of the Church Committee, sat by Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor. Both he and Rev. Mr. Halliday seemed much move I while Mr. Tracy was speaking. The latter a shrewd old man, however, and while his face is full of sensibility he keeps a strict watch for the freets of the argument upon the average specta-

Mr. Beecher came in tolerably early, and he was n unusual good spirits. Even while he walked up the aisie he was smiling. He lifted off his large mantie and then assisted his wife right gallantly. leasant offices and compliments every day which agreeable to see. Mr. Beecher's face, when not under restraint, is perfectly boylen, although ne is in his three-score and five. He has great range of expression, and his coun-tenance cin express every tone of emotion, from more iun to deep anxiety. It is to be observed of him that he is singularly inattentive to his clothes, and he comes to court every day in ouched hat, large overshoes and careless walkand exposures of the trial is maniest all along. Over both plaintiff and defendant the shadow of the great responsibility they have assumed is ever apparent. Both men have grown comparatively aged during this trial. Mr. Beecher wears the expression, when not spurred up to humor or indignation, of a man being worried at a time of life when every struggle involves the loss of a certain amount of fibre. Mr. Tilton looks like a man who had come to realize that he is wholly alone with his counmust make his game or If he did not know this he was told of it yesterday by General Tracy, who said that they megnt on the side of the defendant both to beat him and to bury him.

Judge Fullerton did not come to Court. He was

at one time the object of a prosecution by Mr. Tracy, and was almost vindictively nunted down, but escaped without injury. It is well understood in Brooklyn circles that General Tracy is to be very severely handled by the plaintiff's lawyers when they come to speak, on the ground that he was the counsel for Mr. Moulton's business house, and had the confidence, in the earlier stages of this case, of Robinson, Woodruff, Moui-

Mr. Beach, however, drew close up to General Tracy's side, and listened to every remark he made. Judge Morris sat behind General Tracy and made notes. Mr. Evarts took a seat under ne witness chair, so that he could get the jury and their persuader in profile.

partisans of Tracy and Beecher, the other half being indifferent spectators. Very good order was kept, and Mr. Tracy's manner was not exciting in any tone. For a man of his physique and temperament, he was unusually soft and neg-ative. He drew near the jury, laid his manuscript

on a table before them, and read every word from his composition.

General Tracy is a man of such facial force and military bearing that he convers, while speaking, the impression of a man weighing 250 pounds. He is well bearded, slightly baid on the top of his head and grizzled and gnarled for the rest of the face. His laws and mouth are positive and indexible and his combative bead is raised upon broad shoulders and long legs, making of the whole man a very efficient and formidwide military presence. He wakes about in a rather slouching way, with his neck bent and his general nabit rough and reasy.

He inspires respect, which would be more cordially rendered in he did not also inspire fear—not exactly the lear of his cruelty, but of his temperament. There saems to be a good digestion to the nan, an abundant activity of body and isculties and a sweet tooth, so to speak, for a iriend, out a bitter and uncompromising iront for that friend's opponents.

bitter and uncompromising front for that friend's opponents.

Mr. Tracy's speech yesterday smacked of the open country. He quoted, with his best felicity, the phrase of Beecher:—"I come to you from the woods and I can go back to the woods." But this was not the Beecher of the day in which we live. There are no woods any more nor any chances to play any woods parts, from John the Baptist to koofin Hood.

Therefore this rough, gallant lawyer, who has made his irlend's cause his own, was insensibly the Hotspur of the trial. Tracy, for the nonce, in every generous interpretation, took rank before his others.

large extent, will depend the integrity of the Caristian religion." God lorbid that the integrity of the Christian religion should depend upon the character or the lortunes of any man, however learned, eloquent or devout:

My client expects no other support from the Christian religion than such as may be found in its promises. He takes his stand here alone upon his own integrity, sustained only by God and the justice of his cause. And yet, gentlemen, I repeat, you cannot consider him altogether without releftence to that sacred latth of which he has been for a lifetime one of the most bonored minigers, which would acquire lustre in his vindication, and which could not but be deeply wounded in his fall.

all which would acquire instre in his vindication, and which could not but be deeply wounded in his fall.

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
the son of one of the most eminent ciergymen of the last generation, a member of a large ismily, of which all the men are ciergymen and all the women authors of repute—a family, let me say, gentlemen, on whose lair name the shadow of reproach has never rested hitnerto, the delendant early devoted himself to the self-denying pursuit of a minister of the Gospel. For it was no bed of reproach has never rested hitnerto, the delendant on self, the made no use of a dominant family influence to secure the refinement and privilege of a wealthy city parish. He struck boddly out into the wids and hardships of the Far West. He rode the rough circuit of a home missionary life. With his own hands, assisted only by the faithful wife who stood by him then, and who, to the honor of womanhood, stands by him to-day, he ministered to the necessities of his manily eloquence had reached even this distant coast, and the imperative demand of the church had summoned him to a wider sphere of action, he left netter his simplicity nor his independence behind. He has been the same genuine, true-hearted nuaffected man here that are was in the west. In the midst of all the refinencents and nuxuries of city life his motor has been that of the great aposte he so much resembles—'I know how to be abased and I know how to sbound.' To some, who, in the early days when he was less known than now, undertook to control his utterance by threatening loss of place, he made this memorable reply, "You may unseat me, but you cannot control me, I came from the woods, and I can go back to the woods again."

This man, so introduced to us, has wrought and taught for now thirty years in our midst. He is no longer a stranger and holonger and was and I can go back to the woods again."

This man, so introduced to us, has wrought and taught or now thirty years in our midst. He is no longer as warmager and holonger and was been as were fail

nigher, nobler and purer life. Though a Protestant, he has ever been able to discern the Christian lath in the churches bearing the Christian lath in the churches bearing the Christian name.

Moral integrity, sincere devotion and an earnest consecration to the common Lord have always been recognized by him without reference to the question of his own recognizion by those to whom his charity was extended. Every honest soon that labored for the salvation and elevation of markind, whether inimistering priest, or monk or any selisable of the salvation and elevation of markind, whether inimistering priest, or monk or any selisable of the salvation and elevation of markind, whether inimistering power of this Christian minister has long been a marvel to the people of two continents, and theories, both friendly and hostile, nave been advanced to explain it. Gentlemen, shall I solve the problem for you? The reason of the power of this man's preaching is that behind his sermions there is a lite and behind the die a man. It is because they come from the heart: It is because they come from the heart: It is because they come irom the heart: It is because they come irom the heart: It is because they preaching is that by his daily living; that he is, in this supreme emergency of his life, girded by millions of fatibuli hearts and willed to heaven by the unlaitering love and confidence of his people. But it there are those who know him best to be illustrated by his daily living; that he is, in this supreme emergency of his life, girded by millions of fatibuli hearts and willed to heaven by the unlaitering love and confidence of his people. But it there are those who are not interested in the minister of the Gosnel i havite them to contemplate the was prompt to plean the cause of American minor of the emancipation of a race. When the sugation resulted in a conflict of arms, imperilling the union of states, his clariton voice was heard everywhere arousing the hation to the holy strile. When daily is a substant and to strike him

his life and labors.

THEODORE TILTON.

The heart in which that generous sowing brought forth only deadly nightshade of envy and hate was the heart of the plaintin in this suit. It now becomes my unpleasant duty to layite you, gentlemen, to consider for a moment who and what is

Theodore futon.

The plaintiff in this case presents the most impressive instance that has ever come within my observation of the remoteless power and the destructive effect of a single absorbing master passion. An all-dominating, selfan egotism is the basis of his character.

As a boy he was bright and ambitious, and his quickness of apprehension and felicity of statement orougn him carry freegonition and praselling his self-conceit as something when him the property of the would modily his resolution and praselling his self-conceit as something when him the press, he was brought into contact with great orators and public men, and he early resolved to devote number to a public career. All his studies were turned upon this point—to make himself a graceitul and powerful speaker and writer. The art of appearing well and sounding well was the art he sought—a dangerous pursuit for one already strongly predisposed by constitutional vanity to consider his a drama and himself its hero. He began with unbounded confidence and cool, caiculating pertimetty to work his way upward. Surrounded only by those who burned incense to his vanity, no became induced with success, and fancied himself a monumental genius, a prolific source of wit and wisdom—in a word, the formost man of his time. Conspicuously destinite allike of lorical power and the police of an emprishment of the presence of the removal can speculate on social, political or religious questions without losing tueir bulance, but with the colore historians and the original of matter and the attributes of identity that the world would follow where ne led. Some persons of cool head can speculated on social, political or religious questions without losing tueir bulance, but with the sorbeit of the religious questions without losing tueir bulance, but with the large was easy divorce, leaving parties as free to dissolve the relation as a remnant of effect civilization, a cloque and problems and was led by the mangin muneroe under which he also a tree to we have a conserved title allowing of the trail. Tracy, for the nonce, in every generous interpretation, took rain before it every generous interpretation, took rain before it every and for the exercision of the exercision of the every wing good in the every generous of collection of the every management of every

ont to him to accept that position was that Mr. Tilton should be associated with him as an assistant editor.

At this time, gentlemen, Mr. Beecher had a summer residence in the country, to which it was the habit of his ismily to repair along in the last of May or the first of June, and to return again in October and sometimes as lare as November; but Mr. Beecher remained a portion of the time while his is mily was thus residing in the country and prior to the beginning of his summer vacation in the city, working at his own house, but taking his meals at the houses of some of the samilies of his church during the time that he was in the city. This habit of Mr. Beecher, thus living for portions of his time with the iamilies of members of his church, was well known to Mr. Hiton, and Mr. Tilton, early in 1861 or 1862, targed Mr. Beecher to make his house also a place of irequent resort. He spoke often to Mr. Beecher of his wile's great affection for him, and requested him to call and make the acquaintance of the family. Mr. Beecher had known Mrs. Tilton prior to his acquaintance with Tilton, but he had known her as a young girl, as a member of his churen, and the acquaintance had practically ceased after her marriage until it was renewed at the request of Tilton, as I have stude—ceased, I mean, so lar as his visits at their house, for in the early years of their marriage taey were boarding, and when they began to keep house they commenced to Oxford street, so far from the place of Mr. Tilton, as when he house often. Still, at the request and the carnest solicitation of Mr. Tilton, as when he began his visits at the house of Mr. Tilton, in Oxford street; but, as the plaint fells you, his visit there were quite frequent. But visiting that house he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Illiton as well and amother, a relation which he made at he earnest solicitation of the plaintiff. And now, genslemen, I ask you to consider for a moment that Mrs. Tilton is the true defendant in this cause; sne whose lips are sealed and whose

voyage, sailing with prosperous winds over the ruffied seas has been transformed into a pirate by the wickedness of the commander and wrecked by his folly, and now lies a stranded and battered hulk, the object at once of the curiosity and the aborrence of mankind.

And now, gentlemen, with this imperfect pre-timinary sketch of the two leading characters, in what we shall show you is the most remarkable conspiracy of modern times, pernaps you will be the better pre-ared to comprehend the STRANGE EVENTPUL HISTORY

To accomplish this no sacrifice was too great. She would patiently, if not willingly, accept humiliation, reproach, accusation—nay, the most SACRED FEELINGS
of a wife and mother might be entraged and trampled upon; still she would hide her suffering and conceal her wounds if only the object of her solicitude and prayers might be saved. There was out one person on earth to whom she could make known her sorrows, and that one was their friend and pastor. Boundless was her tatta in God and in the efficacy of prayer, but she was not a mere enthusiast—she believed in a wise and faithful application of appropriate means. How natural, then, that she should appeal in this emergency to him who had been the friend of his youth. a mere enthusiasi—she believed in a wise and fathiul application of appropriate means. How natural, then, that she should appeal in this emergency to him who had been the friend of his youth, the counseilor and guide of his mature manhood, for sympathy and aid. He sympathized with her sunfering and promised nelp. How nat hully and how tenderly ne counselled the plantiff we have seen by the beautiful eiter—as wise as it is beautiful—which the defendant wrote the plantiff in 1837. If Thion could have but heeded that advice how different the scene from what we this day witness. No bleeding heart, no deserted hearthstone, no wife with a broken heart and a blasted life, no children with a blight resting upon their innocent lives, but a home happy and united, a lamily bound together by the ties of love and respect, a household altar undescerated as in those early days of simple plety, of which is gotism and drunk with the litoxication of fatter, he refused to break away from his evil associates. Neither the voice of friendship nor the appeals of affection had power to save him. And how, genriemen, they ask us to believe that at this rime, when all of a wile's faith, a woman's devotion and a mother's love we exerted to save her husband ledi hersett! Fell into the very sina against which, for so many anxious years, she had be in warning her hu-band "with strong crying and with tears!" Nay, more, that the very religion—the religion which she and cherisued all her life, and which was confessed you conspicuous in that hie, lurnished the motives! or her said! Still more, that so in athated and unintelligent was her hold upon that fatt that, having anned, she sofemuly denied this conscientious crime, and invented a tissue of lies to support that denial; that, still rurther, moved by an inspiration she believed onlying, she abandoned all the responsibilities and loves of life and clave to a spiritual guide, himself all

Ward Beecher, the occupant of one of the proudest editorial chairs in America. For this position he was indebted to the friendship of Henry Ward Beecher.

Thiton then tells his feelings in a letter to Mr. Beecher, dated November 30, 1865. General Tracy then read the said letter, which was full of friendship, painted in such words:—"Now, therefore, I want to say that if, either long ago or lately, any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to doot it from your memory and to write lorgiveness in its place. Moreover, if I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their lather's sake, who has taught them to reverence you and to regard you as the man of men." Mr. Filton then proceeded to satisty the world that he had emanchated dimself from Mr. Beecher, and early in 1855 made a political difference the occasion for denouncing Mr. Beecher in the Independent.

After an explanation of these political attacks General Tracy went into the recigious views of Mr. Illion and read a series of quotations from his writings, showing the laxily of his opinions.

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General Tracy fine said:—As I have said before, gentlemen, it was in the hour of her great sorrow tout airs. Futton applied to her pastor for advice. Mr. Beecher say "I thou requestion him upon matters of religious lath.

On June 3, 1807. Mr. Beecher wrote the following letter to Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tracy then read the letter, which was of a friendly nature, out cautioning Theodore on his religious views.

Mr. Tilton accepted the most radical views on this subject, and soon began to talk with others on this matter. He did not nesitate to say before his wife that he had come to regard the marriage relation very differently from what he once did. To him it was no longer a sacred institution to be regulated

ships which he had for other lades, and describing them as going to the extreme lengths which he did.

Here Mr. Tracy read several letters written by the plaintiff to his wife, in one of which he drops the expression, "The number of people who mate each other, who fit one and her exactly, who are counterparts, is very small."

TILTON'S MORAL PROSTRATION.

Mr. Tracy c-nithhed to say:—Inis woman (Mrs. Tilton's Moral Prostration in which he had taken by her wonderful magnanimity and divinely inspired sympathy, and would not let he see! rest until she had taken on herself the blame of her husband's hault she had lound on her own part some excuse for his many sins. For this imaginary fault she hashed herself in the words of reproach and sorrow. She applied to herself the epithets which were more extravagant than those which her husband had used toward herself. In this way she sirves to restore his self respect and replace him on his pedestal of pride, and to convince him that she worshipped him more and not less than she had done before his self respect and replace him on his pedestal of pride, and to convince him that she worshipped him more and not less than she had done before his humiliating confession. Other letters of Mr. Titon's and Mrs. Tillon's, which nave already been published expressing hopes about the ultimate fulfilment of their idealistic views of love were here read, after which Mr. Tracy said:—He had represented to her and made her believe that her coulding him, his jealousy, her loveliness had compelled him to be a hypocrate to her, and to conceal irom her his relations and his affections with and for other women. He told her that that course of life which her conduct in this respect had enforced upon him had broken down his self respect. That is what see alludes to in this passage, she will aid him how to restore that seli respect which she had helped him to break down. And, gentemen—

Mr. Evarts—It is time to adjourn.

Here Mr. Tracy broke off his address, and the nsual recess was taken until two

AT THE RECESS.

Free opinion was passed at the recess as to the ciency of General Tracy's speech. The matter pleased his friends and obtained the respect of Tilton's partisans, while it was generally regretted that be had not mastered the case sufficiently to have declaimed without manuscript and with his own native confidence.

AFTER RECESS.

in their places. General Tracy resumed his address to the jury. He said:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—At recess I was read-GENTLEMEN OF THE JUSY—At recess I was reading to you the remarkable correspondence that followed the interview between husband and wife on Sunday evening, January 26 at the time Mr. Tilton was to take his departure for a lecturing tour in the West. I had read to you one letter from Mr. Tilton writeen on the cars toat night, and I have read to you two from his wife. I now read to you a second letter from Mr. Tilton, dated February 9, 1888, and you will see by this letter the high esteem in which he held his wife at this time.

time.

Mr. Tracy read the letter dated Crawfordsville,
Ind.. Sunday morning, February 9, 1888, which has
been already published. In this letter Titton says
he is once again "a man among men and a Chris-

than among Christians."

During this Western tip he had, previous to a puring this Western tip he had, previous to this same Western falmiy to which we have referred. He had stated to her, in order to make that visit, see had given up one or two or his eagements at lecturing, and yet this wife, having promised him no more chidings, no more barsaness, no more jealousy, when she received this letter from him informing her of this fact, answered in the manner i shall now read:—

The letter (which has already been published several times) is dated Thesday atternoon, February 18, 1888. In this letter Mix, Tilton remarks that the 'idea of a latthrift, true marriage will be lot out of the word—corfainly out of the history and the third of the word—corfainly out of the history and the third of the word—corfainly out of the history and the third of the word—corfainly out of the history and the word—corfainly out of the history and the word of the word—corfainly out of the history and the word of the word—corfainly out of the history and the word of the word—corfainly out of the history and the word of the word—corfainly out of the history and the word of the word—corfainly out of the history and the word of the word—corfainly out of the history and th

published the fact tout he was about to clope with a woman which it named.

These scandars filled the air in regard to Triton, and they had reached Bowen. Bowen saw that Triton must be got rid of. How to do it was the problem which he was not prepared at this time to solve. But, fortunately for him, Tilton, with his

pre-sed by filten on the stand regarding the law of marriage and diverce, he would undertake it show, by writings under his hand, that that testimony was unitrue. The letter of Mr. Greelev Cenouncing free love as abnorred of God was adverted to by counsel, and to that letter a reply was made by Mr. Tilton, who declared that "love, and love only, constitutes marriage. It is marriage that makes the bond, and not the bond marriage; so when love and honorend the contract ends and the marriage ceases." There was about passage in the letter to the effect that Mr. Tilton would no more allow the law of the land to interfere with him on this question than he would permit the same law to handend him as a slave on a plantation."

But not that contradict Mr. Tilton he he stand when he said that he desired divorce should be regulated by law? If the jury was satisfied that filton had deliberately law? But she felected, Councel then dealt with the matters arising at the period when there was a measage sent to Mr. Hecoher through Hessie Turner that Nrs. Tilton had lett her home in consequence of Mr. Tilton having at one time attempted her life.

Mr. Tilton, when before the Plymouth church.

ton—"Include to think, your view is right and that a separation is best, and that he presence the property of the provide time of the presence of the presence

gate Hutcoings.
In and by his will Dr. Delafield disposes of his

estate mainly to his widow and children, and be-\$5.000, and a like sum to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphaus of Medical Men. His executors, to whom letters were issued, are Mrs. Julia F. Deinfield, his widow; his son, Dr. Francis Deinfield, and Mr. Herbert B. Turner.

PALMER VS. GREEN.

A Libel Suit Begun by the Ex-Chamberlain.

GREEN WILL STICK!

Why Judge Davis Would Not Issue as Order of Arrest.

A SIGNIFICANT SENTENCE

The sensation in the courts yesterday was the bringing of a libel suit by ex-City Chamberlain Paimer against Comptroller Green, in which he asks \$50,000 damages and an application following directly on the heels of the service of the sum-mons and complaint for an order of arrest against Mr. Green. The suit, as will be seen by the documents given below, is based on the article published in the HERALD of last Friday, under the title of "The City Debt," being the answer of the Comptroller to the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen of inquiry as to the condition of the city debt. Of course there is a good deal of specu-lation as to what will be the final result. Both are credited with being good fighters, though the great experience of Mr. Green in the field of legal contest, while his opponent has had but very little experience of this kind, is thought as very many points in his favor. Trying at the outset by a coup de main to capture the chief of the Finance Bu-reau in his very citadel and bear him away a prisoner is considered by many as rather premature and showing a deficiency in legal strategy. But the present is only the beginning of the beginning, and there is no telling how it will progress or end. Meantime, all we have in the case thus far are the initiatory papers, which speak

The following is the complaint, which presents simply the usual leatures of documents of this

New York Supreme Court—City and county of New York — Francis A. Paimer vs. Anarew B. Green. Cuy and County of New Fork, s.:—Francis A. Paimer, the above named plaintiff, by Beete. Wilcox & Hobbs, his atterneys, complains against Andrew H. Green, the determinant herein, and for cause of action states and al-

NOAM DAVIS, Judge Sapreme Court.

WHAT NEXT!

Of course the ouly thing next is to let matter take their natural legal course. The suit mustate fix order on the calendar, but to say when it will reach a trial requires a mit of prophecy a which no one in these days of "the law's delays can my chaim. A lively time may be anticipated in the meantime, nowever, in the multiplicity of motions and counter-motions there to arms in the progress of the case.